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REPORT
on
NATIVE PAPERS
FOR THE
Week ending the 31st July 1886.

C. R.
35823

OFFICE

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMSE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	" Assam Vilásini "	Sibsagar	.....
2	" Assam News "	Ditto	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	" Ahammadí "	Tangail, Mymensingh	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
4	" Sansodhini "	Chittagong	800	16th July 1886.
5	" Purva Darpan "	Ditto	700	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	" Ananda Bazar Patriká "	Calcutta	700	26th ditto.
7	" Arya Darpan "	Ditto	102	23rd ditto.
8	" Bangabási "	Ditto	20,000	24th ditto.
9	" Bháratbási "	Ditto	3,000	24th ditto.
10	" Bhárat Mihir "	Ditto	2,500	22nd ditto.
11	" Bherí and Kushadaha "	Ditto	.....	23rd ditto.
12	" Burdwáu Sanjíváni "	Burdwan	302	27th ditto.
13	" Cháruvártá "	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	19th ditto.
14	" Dacca Prakásh "	Dacca	450	25th ditto.
15	" Education Gazette "	Hooghly	825	23rd ditto.
16	" Grambási "	Uluberia	.....
17	" Grámvártá Prakáshiká "	Comercolly	500	
18	" Hindu Ranjiká "	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	21st ditto.
19	" Kamalá "	Calcutta	.....
20	" Mussulman Bandhu "	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
21	" Murshidábád Patriká "	Berhampore	508	
22	" Murshidábád Pratinidhi "	Ditto	.....
23	" Nava Mediní "	Midnapore	.....	17th ditto.
24	" Navavibhákar Sádháraní "	Calcutta	1,000	26th ditto.
25	" Paridarshak "	Sylhet	450	17th ditto.
26	" Prajá Bandhu "	Chandernagore	995	23rd ditto.
27	" Pratikár "	Berhampore	600	23rd ditto.
28	" Purva Bangabási "	Noakholly	.....	11th ditto.
29	" Rungpore Dik Prakásh "	Kakiniá, Rungpore	205	22nd ditto.
30	" Sahachar "	Calcutta	500	21st ditto.
31	" Samaya "	Ditto	2,350	23rd ditto.
32	" Sanjivani "	Ditto	4,000	24th ditto.
33	" Sáptáhik "	Ditto	.....
34	" Sáraswat Patra "	Dacca	400	24th ditto.
35	" Som Prakásh "	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	26th ditto.
36	" Srímantá Saudagár "	Calcutta	.....
37	" Sudhápán "	Ditto	.....
38	" Sulabha Samáchár "	Ditto	3,000	
39	" Surabhi and Patáká "	Ditto	700	22nd ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
40	" Dainik "	Calcutta	7,000	25th to 29th July 1886.
41	" Samvád Prabháhar "	Ditto	200	27th to 31st ditto.
42	" Samvád Purnachandrodaya "	Ditto	300	24th to 29th ditto.
43	" Samachár Chandriká "	Ditto	625	
44	" Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká "	Ditto	500	
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
45	" Kshatriya Pratiká "	Patna	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
46	" Chumparun Hitakari "	Bettia	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
47	" Behar Bandhu "	Bankipore	.....
48	" Bhárat Mitra "	Calcutta	1,500	22nd July 1886.
49	" Sár Sudhánidhi "	Ditto	500	26th ditto.
50	" Uchit Baktá "	Ditto	4,500	24th ditto.
51	" Hindi Samáchár "	Bhagulpore	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	" Jám-Jahán-numá "	Calcutta	250	23rd ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	" Gauhur "	Calcutta	196	
54	" Sharaf-ul-Akhbar "	Behar	150	
55	" Al Punch "	Bankipore	.....
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
56	" Akhbar-i-darusaltanat "	Calcutta	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
57	" Urdu Guide "	Calcutta	212	23rd to 29th July 1886.
URDU.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	" Taraka and Subhavártá "	Cuttack	.....
59	" Shiksábandhu "	Ditto	.....
60	" Pradip "	Ditto	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	" Utkal Dípiká "	Cuttack	200	17th July 1886.
62	" Balasore Samvad Váhika "	Balasore	205	15th ditto.
63	" Sebaka "	Cuttack	200	17th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE Surabhi and Patáká, of the 22nd July, says that when China, **SURABHI & PATAKÁ,**
as it now appears, is opposed to the Thibet
mission's entrance into Thibet, the mission
should not be sent there.

July 22nd, 1886.

2. The Prajá Bandhu, of the 23rd July, says that famine has made
its appearance in Cabul. If the English
want to win the hearts of the Afghans, they
Famine in Cabul.

can now do so by sending rice to that country. The benefit the English are
likely to derive from this act of benevolence, will far exceed the benefit
which might be derived from bribing the Amir.

3. The Samaya, of the 23rd July, says that Mr. Macaulay after
finishing his preparations does not know what
The Thibet mission.

to do. If he advances, his life may be in danger
if he returns he will be branded as a coward. He is sending spies to
ascertain the strength of the enemy. English character is known throughout
the world. The best course left for Mr. Macaulay is to break up his
encampment and to return. The people of India are accustomed to such
waste of public money. There is no necessity for wasting a larger amount
by waiting for a longer time. If the Thibetans become cautious now
they can save themselves. If the English can get the least footing in their
country they will be undone.

4. The same paper says that the powerful British nation should be
ashamed of their inability to check a few
The Burmese affairs.

bands of dacoits in Burmah. The writer
thinks these are not dacoits, but are heroes fighting bravely for their country.
If they can gain their end, the English will have to make preparations for
withdrawing from Burmah.

SAMAYA,
July 23rd, 1886.

5. The Sanjivani, of the 24th July, publishes an article communi-
cated to it by a special correspondent, in which
Thibet mission.

SANJIVANI,
July 24th, 1886.

he says that 16 lakhs from the proceeds of
the income-tax have been sanctioned for the Thibet mission. Five to six lakhs
of rupees will be necessary to give the Lamas and others in presents. The
writer is not aware what the Bhutias think of the object of the mission.
But no one believes that its object is commerce. Even the mission itself does
not seem to think that commerce is its object. The writer gleaned from a
conversation with a respectable Bhutia that, that Bhutia gentleman is not
confident of the success of the mission, but that he desires that the mission
should proceed to the frontier and understand the particulars of the country.
He said further that three hundred Lamas had come to the Thibet frontier
and cut down a man belonging either to the Sikkim or to the British terri-
tories and thrown his head in Thibet and the body in India. The soldiers
with the mission have already commenced to commit outrages on the hand-
some girls of that part of the country, where females have greater liberty
than in the plains.

6. The Bangábási, of the 24th July, says that nothing has been
The Boundary Commission.

BANGABASI,
July 24th, 1886.

heard from the Boundary Commission for a
long time past. Government does not like
to speak anything on the subject for two reasons. One is that so
many men are enjoying themselves at the expense of the people of India ;
the other is that the Russians are not satisfied still. But one thing has
oozed out—the Russian section of the Commission wants to push the frontier
12 miles towards Cabul. The English section has not agreed to this, and
the matter has been referred by the Commission to their respective
Governments. Russia is advancing slowly, and the English are retreating
gradually, though not without brag and bluster. The English section of the
Commission, though unable to settle the boundary, has come to learn that

the Russians are sure one day to set their foot on India. The Russian soldiers make no secret of this to the people belonging to the Commission.

7. The same paper says that the news from Afghanistan is not cheering.

Famine in Cabul.

The Amir has been seriously ill for a long time, and bad men are spreading all sorts of rumours.

Famine has made its appearance in his kingdom. The English can win the hearts of the Cabulies if they can send an adequate supply of rice and wheat to them at this crisis.

8. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 26th July, says that the *Pioneer* advises the British Government to always remain prepared for a war with Russia, because Russia is ever anxious to invade India. The remark is always made that the people of Central Asia are more swayed by prestige than by arms.

If this remark is true, the English have no chance of obtaining ascendency over Central Asia. The people inhabiting that region are aware that the English have for many years past endeavoured to check the advance of Russia through their country. They are aware that all these endeavours have been rendered abortive through the superior power and diplomacy of Russians. Therefore, in case of a war on the Afghan frontier, the people of Central Asia will be likely to join the Russians. The English have not only been outwitted by Russians in diplomacy, but have also in a manner sustained a defeat at their hands in war. The defeat of the Afghans at Panjdeh has been considered to be the defeat of the English. The English, therefore, cannot expect to receive any assistance from the people of Central Asia in case of a war with Russia. Nevertheless, it is probable that the people of Central Asia will, like the Amir of Cabul, join that party which will pay the most handsomely. The *Pioneer* says that a large expenditure will have to be incurred and ought to be incurred for the purpose of checking the advance of Russia, and remarks that this expenditure will not be in vain, inasmuch as by this means the wealth of India will be protected. The *Pioneer* may be answered that the task of protecting the wealth of India concerns the people of England, and not the people of India, because these have nothing left of which they may be robbed by Russians. The English people on the other hand have everything to lose by Russian occupation of India, and they should therefore now assist this country with money.

9. The same paper says that it reflects no credit on a calculating nation like the English that they should have undertaken, merely for the sake of prestige, to

establish their dominion in a country where it will take another two or three years to establish peace; where peace will not be established without depopulating the land; where the task of depopulation is likely to cost the lives of many Englishmen; and where the establishment of British power is likely to lead to differences with China and is thinning the ranks of the British Indian army, while the undertaking is not likely to promote British trade or increase the wealth of England.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

PURVA BANGABASI,
July 11th, 1886.

10. The *Purva Bangabasi*, of the 11th July, says that the people of

The Miresvari Munsifi.

Miresvari has sent a petition to Government against the transfer of the local Munsifi

to Sitakund. Miresvari is a populous place, while Sitakund is a place of pilgrimage in which epidemics often prevail. The writer hopes that on this ground Government will cancel the order of transfer. The transfer of the Munsifi to Sitakund will put a very large number of suitors

from Miresvari, to inconvenience.

11. The *Sansodhini*, of the 16th July, often hears of instances of misconduct and of oppression on the part of a Munsif and of a Deputy Magistrate of Chittagong. The writer tells them to be

ware; otherwise he will be compelled to write against them.

12. The *Paridarshak*, of the 17th July, referring to the Pinches case asks how much more of oppression will India have to bear? The writer hopes that the Chief Commissioner will preserve

the dignity of his high office by doing his duty.

13. The *Charu Varta*, of the 19th July, says that the High Court is the model Court in the country, and every effort should be made by Government to

make it respected. If that Court falls in the estimation of the public, the consequences will not be good; and so a change in its constitution has become necessary. The Barrister Judges increase the dignity of the Court. But because the writer wants to retain Barrister Judges, he is not for retaining the Original Side of the Court. Native Judges cannot sit in the Original Side, and so, many intricate cases which none but native of the country can understand are not properly tried. If instead of one or two Barrister Judges one or two able native Judges were appointed, it would be better. The Pleaders cannot practise in the Original Side of the High Court. It is very expensive to conduct a case with the help of Attorneys and Barristers. If one Barrister and two native Judges be allowed to sit on the Original Side, and if Pleaders are allowed to practise in it, litigation will be less costly, and the parties greatly benefited.

14. The same paper says that Mr. Arbuthnot dismissed the Pinches case without writing a judgment, and ordered to have the complainant prosecuted

under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. The Magistrate has done a wrong thing. The Anglo-Indians will back him, and perhaps the poor coolie woman will have to go to jail.

15. The *Pratikar*, of the 23rd July, says that Pinches is an Englishman and Mr. Arbuthnot his countryman, and so Mr. Arbuthnot has trampled justice

under foot and dismissed the coolie woman's case and committed her to the criminal court for bringing a false charge against Pinches. Why has not a shower of thunderbolts fallen on the heads of these men? Will the Empire be stable after all these oppressions?

16. The *Praja Bandhu*, of the 23rd July, says that the demon Pinches violated the chastity of Khanta

Mony in broad daylight. The poor woman not only got no justice at the hands of English Judges, but is being prosecuted for impertinence. Such failures of justice are possible only in this country. The Judge who tried the case is Mr. Arbuthnot. This wretched fool has disgraced the seat of justice. He who can trample justice and righteousness under foot, is unworthy of the position of a Judge. He should be banished the country, by being pushed by the neck, with his ears and nose cut off, with lime and blacking on his cheeks and with garlands of shoes hanging from his neck. The wretch who does not understand the value of chastity, who encourages the planters in their oppression, should not be allowed to continue to disgrace the seat of justice for a single day.

17. The *Sanjivani*, of the 24th July, says that the transfer of small suits from the Original Side of the High Court will help the people of Calcutta to a very

SANSODHINI,
July 16th, 1886.

PARIDARSHAK,
July 17th, 1886.

CHARU VARTA,
July 19th, 1886.

CHARU VARTA.

PRATIKAR,
July 23rd, 1886.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 23rd, 1886.

SANJIVANI
July 24th, 1886.

great extent. The writer does not believe that the reduction of work on the Original Side will send the Barrister class away from this country. Do Messrs. Woodroffe, Evans and Bonnerjee get much of their income from petty suits in the Original Side?

SANJIVANI,
July 24th, 1886.

18. The same paper publishes the following telegram from Assam, anent the Pinches case:—

"Magistrate Jorehat confidentially wrote about Pinches case on the 14th July. Deputy Commissioner, Sibsagar, therefore wanted records. Prosecution of *Sanjivani* debated by parties affected. Such prosecution can alone expose illegalities and satisfy public."

The writer says that if a case be brought against him, he will gladly defend himself. He will show how dreadful is the oppression practised in Assam, and how many are the females that are violated.

The writer publishes another telegram—

"Doctor witness for defence brought Khanta Domni to petition Court to establish charge 211, Penal Code, against herself. No help unless Government moves or High Court calls for record. Trial here, 27th current."

The writer remarks that the doctor has induced the Domni to make a petition for her ruin. The news is terrible. The condition of helpless coolies in Assam has become wretched indeed.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 26th, 1886.

19. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 26th July, refers to the sentence of ten years imprisonment recently passed by the Allahabad High Court on a native who

Trial for the murder of a faithless Hindu wife. The editor remarks that the unchastity of a wife may not cause the extreme indignation to an Englishman who is accustomed to sue the seducer of his wife for damages and to condone his offence, and an English Judge may consider the husband who may have killed his faithless wife under circumstances under which the native recently tried in the Allahabad High Court killed his wife as guilty of deliberate murder. But the case is different with a Hindu husband who is accustomed to consider unchastity in a wife as the most hateful of all offences and as deserving the severest punishment. The severe sentence which has been passed on the native offender referred to above will have far from a deterrent effect. When Hindus kill an unchaste wife, they do so under the influence of temporary insanity.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
July 26th, 1886.

20. The *Navavibhákar Sadháraní*, of the 26th July, supports the recommendations of the *Englishman*, that like Munsiffs, Deputy Magistrates should be selected from among pleaders, that one or two Deputy Magistrates should be kept

Divesting Magistrates of their judicial functions and appointment of Deputy Magistrates with only judicial authority. in each district exclusively for judicial work, that such Deputy Magistrates should not be promoted unless they shew ability in judicial work, that all appeals from Subordinate Magistrates should lie to the Sessions Judge and not to the District Magistrates, that District Magistrates should be employed in executive work alone, and that they should have no authority over Subordinate Magistrates solely employed in judicial work.

(d)—*Education.*

SANSODHINI,
July 16th, 1886.

21. The *Sansodhini*, of the 16th July, says that Baboo Gour Mohan Baboo Gour Mohan Basak, Deputy Inspector of Schools, has Inspector of Schools. become very popular in a very short time by making certain educational arrangements.

SANSODHINI

22. The same paper says that certain teachers of the the local Government school do not discharge their duties as Teachers of certain schools. teachers properly. When a student asks any

question, they become angry. This is very wrong in a teacher. The writer hopes that the head-masters will pay particular attention to their mode of teaching.

23. The same paper says that in vernacular schools many students have no means of purchasing of books. How can they purchase extra books when they

The selection of text-books.
borrow even the ordinary books they read in their classes? The Inspector has recently made a rule that every student will have to purchase Shashi Bhushan's *Atlas*. Why has this rule been made? English Atlases are far better than the *Atlas* in question. Formerly teachers used to be consulted in the selection of text-books, why has that practice been abolished?

24. The *Paridarshak*, of the 17th July, says that the restriction that none but those who have passed the B.A. examination will be entitled to hold

The Cirencester Agricultural Scholarships.
the agricultural scholarships in Cirencester, and the want of encouragement of these scholars when they come back make it difficult to get candidates for them. The writer therefore asks Government to lower the standard of qualification. Government seems to be indifferent in the matter of the establishment of model farms one of which should be established in every district.

25. The *Bharat Mihir*, of the 22nd July, says that it is true that arrangements have been made to some extent for the education of the masses in this

Technical and Agricultural education.
country, but no measures have been adopted for removing the increasing poverty of the people. It has become necessary for the natives to learn agriculture and manufactures, but there are no schools where they can learn these. Mere theoretical instruction in these subjects will not lead to any beneficial results. Arrangements should be made for providing the pupils with practical training. Government should establish agricultural schools in the country with the funds made available by the transfer of the Berhampore and Midnapore Colleges to the management of local bodies and by retrenchments in the Education Department. The services of the successful native students of the Cirencester College should be utilized by Government in this connection.

26. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 22nd July, referring to the appointment of Mr. Cotton as a member

Appointment of Mr. Cotton to the Syndicate.
of the Syndicate, says that Mr. Cotton is a well-wisher of natives, a man of independent

views and a friend of high education, and hopes that he will infuse new life into the Syndicate.

27. The same paper says that the books at present read in the minor and vernacular schools should be

Practical education.
changed. Very young boys read in these schools. The books which they have to read at present are too difficult for them, and are suitable for the B.A. and M.A. students. The writer does not desire that chemistry, physics, and botany should not be at all taught in those schools. Those subjects are now taught in such a manner that the students derive no profit from reading them. The writer recommends that Bengali should be taught well in vernacular schools and English in minor schools. Besides this, the boys should be taught arithmetic and the English and native system of keeping accounts. If chemistry is to be taught, such a text-book should be selected, and it should be taught in such a manner that students may learn to apply their knowledge of the science to manufactures. Botany also should be taught in such a manner as to enable the students to apply their knowledge of the science to agriculture, and to develop the observing powers

SANSODHINI,
July 16th, 1886.

PARIDARSHAK,
July 17th, 1886.

BHARAT MIHIR,
July 23rd, 1886.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
July 22nd, 1886.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

of children. Pundits able to teach these subjects are now rare. In order to remove the want of competent pundits, the normal schools should be reformed. The time has come for establishing a school after the model of the South Kensington College in England. The writer approves of the proposals made by Mr. Tawney about the change of subjects for the Entrance examination. Government should make arrangements for the teaching of the construction of useful machines in the Engineering College. Arrangements should also be made for taking natives as apprentices in the Government dockyards. Some among those successful candidates in the Entrance examination, who will pass it in the course proposed by Mr. Tawney, should be employed as paid apprentices in the Government dockyard. Besides this, an arts school should be established for teaching manufacture of cloth, carpentry, gold and silver work, and dyeing. An Agricultural College also should be established. All these have become very necessary. For some years Government should guarantee employment to the best students of these schools. Guide-books should be prepared into Bengali of the Economic Museum, the Imperial Museum and the Botanical Garden and sold at a cheap price. Competent persons should be kept in each of the above places for supplying necessary information to visitors about the objects to be found in them. Arrangements should also be made for enabling students in Government schools to see mining operations and different manufacturing processes.

SAMAYA,
July 23rd, 1886.

28. The *Samaya*, of the 23rd July, is surprised to hear that the Syndicate of the Calcutta University does not admit newspaper correspondents into their meetings. All have interest in educational matters, and so they want to know how the Syndicate acts. Why does the Syndicate hold its sittings with closed doors ?

PRATIKAR,
July 23rd, 1886.

29. The *Pratikár*, of the 23rd July, says that the resolution of Government for the abolition of the Berhampore and Midnapore Colleges has alarmed many. The Lieutenant-Governor and his superior the Viceroy do not wish well of high education. They want to make the foundation of the British Empire in India stable by making the people illiterate dunces. The writer is surprised to find that a man who does not know the fundamental principles of Government, has been sent to rule a vast Empire. Government is mistaken if it thinks that coercion will strengthen the Empire. Oppression shakes the foundation of an Empire. The English interfered in the affairs of Burmah, because they wanted to save the Burmese from Theebaw's oppression. If some other power similarly steps in to relieve the natives of the oppression practised by the English the consequences will be disastrous. Formerly Government officers used to pay some respect to the feelings of the people ; but they have ceased to do so now. The Berhampore and Midnapore Colleges are to be abolished, and why ? Because their cost is high. Does the Viceroy bring the money from the income of his Irish estate ? If the cost of the colleges appears very high, Government can reduce their expenditure.

BHERI,
July 23rd, 1886.

30. The *Bheri*, of the 23rd July, says that the Seebpore College is the only Engineering College in the Lower Provinces. But it has not as many students as it should have. The way Mr. Downing is treating the students is likely to compel the few that study in the college to leave it. One Satis Chundra Chattopadyaya could not get promotion to the 3rd year class, and so he took leave for a few days to live with a friend at Bhawanipore. During his absence he was considered entitled to promotion, and the Principal wrote to him to his house that he should join

The Seebpore Engineering College.

immediately. He was at Bhawanipore and not at his house, and so he did not get the letter, and consequently he came late. The Principal fined him Rs. 10. He came forward with an explanation, but Mr. Downing sent him away and called him a liar. When guardians apply for the leave of their wards, Mr. Downing disregards their letters and often gives five days' leave, when ten days leave is asked for.

31. The *Sanjivani*, of the 24th July, complains that the Bethune School Committee neglects its work. There

The Bethune Girls' School.

are men on the Committee who have little

liking for female education. The Bethune school building was erected with money given by Mr. Bethune for the benefit of Hindu girls. Those who are not Hindus are not entitled to get the benefit of the building. The College classes are, however, open to girls of all denominations. In the school department too Brahmos and Christians born in families formerly Hindoo can get admittance. Why then are Mahomedan girls whose ancestors were Hindus not admitted into the school? Either the Bethune school is to be opened to girls of all classes or to Hindu girls exclusively. If Hindu girls alone are to be admitted, the school should be reduced to the *status* of an aided school. The money given by all classes of the people should not be used for the benefit of one class only. The Mahomedan, European, and Eurasian communities will have just reason for complaint if the more efficient of the two girls' schools kept up at the expense of Government be used exclusively for the benefit of Hindus. In that case Government should establish another school for Mahomedans and Eurasians. The writer is sorry to learn that two or three Mahomedan and 10 or 11 Eurasian girls have been refused admittance into the Bethune school. Hindu girls cannot remain at school after the 12th year of their age, and so a large and costly institution should not be kept up for the benefit of the children of one class alone. Government is spending a good deal of money. It should be properly used. The writer thinks that it is needless to get lady teachers from England. They are paid very highly, but the benefit derived from them is not adequate. The writer thinks that the appointment of Miss Chandra Mukhi Bose on a salary of Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200, and that of Miss Radharani Lahiri as her assistant on a salary of Rs. 100 a month will do. Baboo Paresh Chandra Sen should be placed in class VI of the Subordinate Educational Service. He is now teaching the first year class in the College Department.

32. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 24th July, says that Government is doing wrong in ignoring the well-established

Special scholarships for Mussulmans.

claims of Mussulmans to special scholarships.

Those who have considered carefully the subject of Mussulman education, have pointed out that such special scholarships are very necessary for the progress of education among Mussulmans.

33. The same paper, of the 26th July, says that primary education has not made satisfactory progress among

Primary education among Mussul-
mans.

Mussulmans, because Government has not

made arrangements for such education. Secular education forms no part of the education which is imparted to Mussulman boys in musjids.

34. The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 26th July, says that it has

The agricultural scholars.

pointed out that it would be unjust to prevent

the agricultural scholars from studying other

subjects than agriculture, so long as Government did not make arrangements for providing them with employment. All that Government can require of them, is that they should study agriculture. Those among them who have the power of studying other subjects in addition should not be prevented from studying additional subjects. Government could have blamed the agricultural scholars if it had created some agricultural posts, and if those scholars had refused to accept those posts.

SANJIVANI,
July 24th, 1886.

URDU GUIDE,
July 24th, 1886.

URDU GUIDE
July 26th, 1886.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
July 26th, 1886.

URDU GUIDE,
July 27th, 1886.

35. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 27th July, says that if the recommendation of the Education Commission that Urdu should be taught in places in which the Mussulman education.

Mussulman population is larger than the Hindu population had been carried into effect, Mussulman education would have made progress. There are no good arrangements for the education of Mussulmans in Behar and East Bengal. The writer recommends that Mussulman School Inspectors should be appointed to places in which the Mussulman population is larger than the Hindu population.

URDU GUIDE,
July 28th, 1886.

Primary education of Mussulmans in Behar and East Bengal.

36. The same paper, of the 28th July, says that unless the recommendations of the Education Commission are adopted, Mussulman primary education will make no progress. Even now such education is given to Mussulman students in Behar and East Bengal as is of no use to them in afterlife. For this reason Mussulman boys do not care to attend schools.

URDU GUIDE,
July 29th, 1886.

Government and Mussulman education.

37. The same paper, of the 29th July, says that it has often pointed out that if the present system of Mussulman education continues, Mussulmans will not be able to compete with Hindus and obtain their proper share of Government appointments. Government will be guilty of injustice if it does not free itself from its indifference to the progress of Mussulman education. When the feeling will sink deep into the minds of Mussulmans that Government has ignored their just claims to its assistance, discontent will be awakened among them, and such discontent will be a source of trouble and uneasiness to Government.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

NAVĀ MEDINI,
July 17th, 1886.

Exclusion of Mymensingh from the right of self-government.

38. The *Navā Medini*, of the 17th July, says that Government has granted self-government to many districts in Bengal. But Mymensingh, though an advanced district, has been excluded from the

benefit of Self-Government.

BHĀRAT MIHIR,
July 22nd, 1886.

Local self-government.

39. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 22nd July, says in reference to the introduction of Local self-government that Union Committees will not be constituted for the present. The establishment of those Committees will depend in a considerable measure upon the efficiency of the District and Local Boards. The writer hopes that these Boards will by showing efficient work be able in a short time to pave the way for the establishment of Union Committees. Natives will never win the approbation of hostile Anglo-Indians until they can pass through the ordeal of Self-Government with credit.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
July 22nd, 1886.

Reporters of newspapers not admitted into municipal meetings and into polling places.

40. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 22nd July, says that the Chairman of the Baranagore Municipality did not allow the reporter of the *Indian Daily News* to be present at a municipal meeting the other day. The writer learns from the *Grámbási* that the reporter of that paper was not allowed to be present at the Self-Government elections of Baghnan and Uluberiah. The writer cannot understand why the reporters were not allowed to be present at these public meetings.

PRATIKĀR,
July 23rd, 1886.

Elections at Murshidabad.

41. The *Pratikár*, of the 23rd July, says that the elections have not yet commenced in Murshidabad. If proper precautions be taken, the irregularities complained of in other districts can well be avoided. It would have been well if Mr. Ferrar had been at Murshidabad at this time. His *locum tenens*

Mr. O'Brien is an able man indeed, but he is new to the district. He will not be able to conduct the elections properly. The writer therefore hopes that the Magistrate of the district will pay special attention to this matter. The work has been entrusted to the able hands of Baboo Srinath Gupta, Deputy Magistrate.

42. The *Samaya*, of the 23rd July, says that the Calcutta Municipality has enhanced the water-rates from Water-supply in Calcutta.

3 to 5 per cent., but that the people have not as yet obtained an increased supply of water. The new pipes of four feet diameter have not been properly laid by the contractors, though the highly-paid Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation has certified that the work has been well done. They have been recently examined by some experienced men, but water has oozed out in many places. Mr. Harrison is the Chairman of the Corporation. He is trying to give a bonus to those who laid the pipes. What will the elected Commissioners do now? The Commissioners are now at a loss how to supply the Suburbs with water—a thing which they consider necessary.

43. The *Sanjivani*, of the 24th July, says that the Jessore Municipality granted permission to one

The Jessore Municipality.
Haladhar Visvas, a poor old blind Christian, to erect a thatched hut, for he had not means enough to erect a tiled hut. Unfortunately the residence of Mr. Tute was not very far from the hut. The Chairman of the Corporation, Baboo Peary Mohan Guha, on the advice of the Magistrate, wrote to the Civil Surgeon for his opinion. The Civil Surgeon wrote to the Chairman that the extension of the *bustee* in European quarters was not advisable. On this Peary Baboo requested the Commissioners to withdraw the permission granted to Haladhar. The Commissioners refused to comply with the unjust request of the Chairman, and Mr. Tute put his own interpretation on the law and stopped the erection of the hut. Peary Baboo is fond of Englishmen. He never shrinks from doing anything unjust at the request of Englishmen. He is acting illegally in many instances as Chairman. Baboo Aditya Chandra, a Commissioner, wrote to the Vice-Chairman asking him to call a meeting for requesting the Chairman to resign. The meeting was called, and it was resolved by 12 Commissioners that Peary Baboo should be requested to resign in a week, failing to do which he would be considered to have resigned. After a week the Vice-Chairman wrote to the Magistrate to inform Government of the removal of the Chairman. Mr. Tute raised some objections and refused to send the Vice-Chairman's letter to Government. Another meeting was called to consider the Magistrate's letter, and it was again resolved to confirm the removal of Peary Baboo. The proceedings of the meeting were sent to the Magistrate, who has this time been obliged to send the letter of Peary Baboo's removal to Government. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will not fail to comply with the request of the Commissioners.

44. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 26th July, says that

The Rajpore Municipality.
under the former Vice-Chairman of the Rajpore Municipality, the municipal coolies worked properly, but that they now go home at 10 A.M. Now the roads have become so unsafe for persons riding in carriages or on horse back on account of branches of bamboo and other trees overhanging the road that it is difficult for such persons to escape wounds in the head. In many places half of the municipal drains has been encroached upon by rate-payers. The municipal inspector when questioned on the subject replied, that the Commissioners have said that one-half of the drain belongs to the Municipality and the other half to the rate-payers. The municipal office is situated in a unsafe and delapidated building. It is said that a petition has been sent to the Magistrate against a Commissioner to the effect that, he takes as presents

SAMAYA,
July 23rd, 1886.

SANJIVANI,
July 24th, 1886.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 26th, 1886

earthen vessels from the potters in his ward, that he has the soil of his garden turned up by municipal coolies, &c. A petition has been submitted against another Commissioner to the effect that he has brought earth for his own use in municipal carts.

(g)—*Railways and communications including canals and irrigation.*

DAINIK,
July 27th, 1886.

45. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 27th July, says that one Behari was run over by a pickup train running from Gushkara to Burdwan. The police should

enquire as to how the man was run over. The guard and the driver of the train made no attempt to save his life or to help him. On reaching the next station the driver informed the station master of what had happened, who telegraphed about the matter to Gushkara. The man was picked up and brought to Gushkara in a trolley. But there was no doctor at that station, and so it was considered necessary to send him to Burdwan. But the man expired in the train in spite of the efforts of Dr. Jagadbandhu Mittra, who was coming by the same train. If proper care had been taken, the man could have been saved.

DAINIK,
July 29th, 1886.

46. A correspondent of the *Dainik*, of the 29th July, says that though the Road Cess Committee of Burdwan spend about 25 thousand rupees in the year for the repairs of the road to Cutwa, yet its condition is very wretched indeed. It was proposed, on the application of the people of Cutwa, to construct a tramway on this road. Though it would have cost the Committee some money, yet the Committee would have undertaken the work, for it would certainly have proved a source of profit. But the project has been abandoned because the Committee has not the necessary funds.

(h)—*General.*

PURVA BANGABASI,
July 11th, 1886.

Public debt of India.

47. The *Purva Bangabasi*, of the 11th July, says that the public debt of India is increasing year after year owing to loss by exchange. The English can easily remove this difficulty if they like. If the same currency be established in England and India, it can be removed; and there is nothing in the way of introducing an uniform currency in two countries which are under the rule of the same Queen-Empress.

SANSODHINI,
July 16th, 1886.

Persecution of Brahmos.

48. The *Sansodhini*, of the 16th July, says that the persecution of the Brahmos at Chittagong has ceased. But some Brahmo youths have been greatly persecuted at Amraguri. Are religious persecutions to be tolerated under English rule? Will Government take no steps to prevent them?

PARIDARSHAK,
July 17th, 1886.

Dhuleep Sing.

49. The *Paridarshak*, of the 17th July, says that from the time of his conversion to the Sikh religion, Sikh spirit seems to have revived in Dhuleep Sing. The English have not done well in ill-treating him.

CHARU VARTA,
July 19th, 1886.

Dhuleep Sing.

50. The *Charu Varta*, of the 19th July, says that Government offered Dhuleep Sing Rs. 5,00,000 in satisfaction of all his claims. But the spirited Prince has not only rejected the offer of Government, but renounced the pension he used to get from it. He now depends on the charity of the Princes and people of India. He has renounced Christianity and re-embraced the Sikh religion. His conversion has startled Government and the mention he has made of the many routes to India has made it anxious. The writer is not aware in what light the attitude of Government towards Dhuleep will be looked upon by European powers. If he is obliged to seek the protection

of the Czar, the Government will be to blame. The writer hopes that Government will treat Dhuleep kindly and satisfy his claims. If the Czar can get Dhuleep, no one can say which way the wheel will turn.

51. The *Sahachar*, of the 21st July, says that though Lord Randolph

Lord Randolph Churchill and Churchill has expressed an opinion against Government's residence in the hills.

the imposition of taxes disliked by natives, the writer does not believe that he will act according to this declaration when appointed Secretary of State for India. The writer can very well believe that Lord Randolph Churchill will carry out his recommendation about the increase of military expenditure in the frontier. Lord Randolph Churchill declared himself against the imposition of taxes disliked by Indians on the eve of the last general election. Before the election which took place before the last general election also, Lord Randolph Churchill professed friendliness towards India. As last time so this time also, Lord Randolph Churchill has tried to delude Indians by proposals about the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry. He has again said that Indian affairs should be cautiously enquired into. Cautious enquiry here means enquiry by officials. Lord Randolph Churchill did not allow the appointment of an Enquiry Committee by Mr. Gladstone, because arrangements were not made for composing it solely of official members. The writer does not hope that an Enquiry Committee will be appointed under the Conservative Ministry. Even if such a Committee be appointed, it is evident from Lord Randolph Churchill's statement that it will be composed solely of official members, and will thus rather do evil than good. During the last election Lord Randolph Churchill also protested against Government's residence in the hills. But he does not want that Calcutta should remain the capital of India for ever. But the whole of India is of opinion that the capital should not be removed from Calcutta to Poonah, Simla, or any other place. It is sure that the removal of the capital to Poonah instead of being more advantageous will be more disadvantageous. It is sufficient, however, that Lord Randolph Churchill is not in favour of Government's residence in the hills. But will he remember his protest against Government's residence in the hills when he becomes Secretary of State?

52. The same paper says that all the different communities in India—

The meeting held at the Town Hall to protest against Government's residence in the hills. Hindu, Mussulman, Christian, Anglo-Indian, Armenian, Jew, and Parsee—joined

in the meeting held the other day to protest

against the system of Government's residence in the hills: If Government does not respect the opinion of such a representative meeting, it will be evident that the despotic system of administration has reached its climax in India, and that the dark days for both the Government and the people have commenced.

53. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 22nd July, admits that a cold

Residence in the hills. climate agrees better with Englishmen who come to India for ruling it than a hot climate;

yet it cannot admit that unless they live in Simla for seven months out of twelve they will lose their health. If that were true, railway guards, engine-drivers, Government engineers and surveyors could not live in the plains all the year round. The rich European merchants live in Calcutta during the hot season, why cannot then the Viceroys and other high officials live in the plains? Lord Northbrook did not lose his health by remaining in Calcutta all the year round. Lord Canning did not lose his health by remaining in Calcutta during the mutiny. The members of the Viceregal Council are all civilians, and as such have successfully coped with all the different climates of India.

SAHACHAR,
July 21st, 1886.

SAHACHAR.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
July 22nd, 1886.

At this time of financial pressure it is not advisable for Government to spend money in pleasures. The Finance Committee was appointed in order to remove the financial pressure. That country can never prosper in which the rulers seek their own comfort, and do not look to the comforts of the people.

BHARAT MIHIR.
July 22nd, 1886.

54. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 22nd July, says that the Viceroy will in the ensuing cold season set out on a tour to Peshawar and other places on the North-Western Frontier of India and visit Bemba, Hyderabad, and Madras. Will not His Excellency pay another visit to Burmah? What is he doing to remove the anarchy which now prevails in that unhappy country? While laws are being enacted in the Legislative Council for Burmah, nobody knows who holds the possession of the country.

BHARAT MIHIR.

55. The same paper says that Captain Hearsey has not, it would seem, yet given up his intention of prosecuting Sir Alfred Lyall for defamation. On a previous occasion he asked the permission of the Viceroy to prosecute Sir Alfred, but His Excellency did not give a reply to his letter. It was said, however, that the Viceroy had called for the papers in that case. The Captain has again asked for permission to prosecute Sir Alfred Lyall. The writer cannot tell what the Viceroy will do this time. It behoves His Excellency either to grant the permission asked for or to apply a proper check to the hateful conduct of Sir Alfred. If Sir Alfred has done wrong, why does the Viceroy hesitate so much to grant the permission prayed for? If by refusing the permission His Excellency should think of saving Sir Alfred, there would be no means available for checking the highhandedness of the officials. There is no good ground for the rule that the permission of Government must be taken before one of its officials could be prosecuted in court, and the object of such a rule can only be to screen an offending official.

BHARAT MIHIR.

56. The same paper says that Mr. Fawcett, the Collector of Chingleput, appears to be a worthy subordinate of Mr. Grant Duff. He is in the habit of fining and otherwise punishing his official subordinates for trifling offences. A few days ago he set his dog upon a boy who had given him very little offence. The boy was severely bitten by the dog.

BHARAT MIHIR.

57. The same paper says that the recent meeting at the Town Hall held for the purpose of protesting against the annual exodus of Government to the hills was attended by a very large number of

representative men, who unanimously condemned the practice. This meeting has shewn that a union of natives and Englishmen for the purpose of checking the highhandedness of officials is not an impossibility. What the results of the meeting will be cannot yet be determined. Government in this country does not act with a view to benefit the people. The Viceroy is said to be opposed to the practice of residing in the hills, but his official subordinates are not willing to give it up; and they are, it is said, advising His Excellency not to listen to the popular cry. If Lord Dufferin does not put a stop to the practice, he will forfeit the respect of natives and Europeans alike.

SURABHI & PATAKA.
July 22nd, 1886.

58. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 22nd July, thanks Sir George Campbell for the remark that the cost of Self-Government in India and the cost of Indian administration will not diminish so long as the English system of administration is not abolished and the right of Self-Government is not conferred upon India. The cost of Indian administration will not diminish so long

as cheap native agency is not substituted for expensive English agency in the administration of India, and so long as the right of self-government is not conferred upon Indians.

59. The same paper says that because the Indian rulers are strange

The system of Government's residence in the hills. beings they are still persisting in residing in the hills notwithstanding the reasons that

have been adduced for the abolition of the practice. The practice was not protested against in the Calcutta Town Hall alone. An agitation is being made against it in all parts of India. The whole of India is on one side and a few officials on the other. The joining of the different communities in the Town Hall meeting is a very good sign. At that meeting a reconciliation has taken place between natives and Europeans, between whom hostility was awakened by the Ilbert Bill agitation. The writer desires that good feelings may be re-established between natives and Englishmen.

60. The *Samaya*, of the 23rd July, says that all ghee in Calcutta

The ghee in the Calcutta market. should be examined, the cost of examination

being borne by the people for the sake of their religion. Those who adulterate it should be punished. Government should no longer remain indifferent to this matter. Greased cartridges were the cause of the sepoy war. Now the whole country looks up to Government for some step against the adulteration of ghee with lard. If no steps be taken in the matter, the consequences of the neglect might be disastrous.

61. The same paper says that Government has imposed the income-

The Finance Committee. tax this year because it is unable to meet

the expenditure. It has also appointed a Committee for reducing expenditure. But if it had looked to the matter carefully it could have prevented the imposition of the income-tax by putting a stop to the hill exodus and to the Burmese war. Formerly Governors-General could endure the heat of the plains, but at present they cannot though non-official Englishmen and subordinate officers do not feel the heat so much as officials in the higher grades. If the rulers live in the hills, why should they be paid the high salary they receive?

62. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 23rd July, hears that the Viceroy has

Gagging of the press. said to Baboo P. C. Mazumdar that he will

clip the wings of native papers because they have grown very impertinent. But the writer is not disposed to admit the charge of impertinence. Do the native papers instigate rebellion against the English Government? The Viceroy has asked the native papers to beware. But he has not told in what points they are to be cautious. Are they to blame for carelessness because they publish accounts of the oppressions practised by officers. The editor of the paper lives in French territories. He hears of English oppression and of English exaction, but never sees them. He is not afraid of his wings being clipped. The English Government has many flatterers. Why does it then wish to deprive the native papers of their independence and to employ them in flattering it?

63. The same paper says that the military expenses of Government

Indian finances. have been increased by two crores of rupees

at a time of great financial pressure. The income-tax has been imposed to meet the excess expenditure. The key to the Indian treasury is in the hands of foreigners who may with impunity waste the revenues. The military expenses of the Government are excessive. Large sums of money have to be paid to European soldiers. European Civil Officers too are very highly paid. The only way of reducing expenditure in these departments of State is a larger employment of

SURABHI & PATAKA,
July 23rd, 1886.

SAMAYA,
July 23rd, 1886.

SAMAYA.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 23rd, 1886.

PRAJA BANDHU.

natives. Natives of ability may be employed in civil and military work on a reduced scale of pay, and the pay of Europeans may also be reduced. The English are indeed very anxious for reduction, but they cannot tolerate the idea of touching their own pockets. Every European soldier in India costs the tax-payers Rs. 2,000 in the year, while in European countries the cost for each soldier is much less. It has become difficult to make the two ends meet. Crores of men die of famine every year, but Government is so poor that it cannot afford them any relief.

PRAJA BANDHU,
July 23rd, 1886.

64. The same paper hears that a Civil Service Committee will soon be appointed with the view of making some arrangement for admitting natives more largely

in that service. But the writer is not disposed to believe this as true. Those who depend upon others and have no legs to stand upon can rarely prosper. Everyone feels the necessity of holding the Civil Service examination in India with the exception of Englishmen blinded by self-interest. If they hold the examination in this country, Europeans will have to live here for two or three years and learn the manners and customs of natives.

BHERI,
July 23rd, 1886.

65. The *Bheri*, of the 23rd July, says that many of those who went on pilgrimage to Puri have died on board the ship on their way back. The writer is aware

that all passenger ships engage the services of medical men. It is the negligence of these men which kills passengers. Endeavours should be made to enforce the rules made by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

BHERI.

66. The same paper says that the planters of Assam practise inhuman oppression on coolies, but they never get adequate punishment. Failures of justice

are frequent. The writer is tired of hearing stories of oppression. Everyone has blamed Government for it. None but planters and their friends will say that Government is completely blameless in this matter. Who is to make Government believe that terrible oppressions are being practised in Assam? It will not believe the newspaper correspondents. Will the coolies then have no relief? Will they continue to be killed by the demons? Will their wives and their sisters be violated with impunity? Will there be no remedy? The remedy is in the hands of the people. If they really feel for the coolies, their sufferings are sure to come to a speedy end. If a few educated men determine to bring relief to them, they can succeed in doing so. One who has read the history of the abolition of the slave trade is sure to say that blaming officers alone is of no use. The rules under the Emigration Act are very good. But in Assam the Act is not properly administered. There should be an association in Assam to see that no oppression is practised on coolies.

UCHIT VAKTA,
July 24th, 1886.

67. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 24th July, referring to the attempts of natives to enter Parliament, says that when even 80 or 90 Irish members have been able

to do nothing, what good will be gained if one or two Indians can enter Parliament? Selfish Englishmen will never do justice when their interests will be injured by such a course.

BANGABASI,
July 24th, 1886.

68. The *Bangabási* of the 24th July, says that Rs. 30,00,000 are spent every year for the residence of the rulers in the hills. Those who rule from the

hills cannot have full sympathy with the people. If they can rule from Simla, they can as well rule from England. Those who are entrusted with the defence of the Empire live concealed in the caves of mountains. If their services are not necessary, why entertain them at all? If the Viceroy with his ministers can rule India from Simla, the Secretary of State for

India with his Council can as well rule it from London. The only consideration in favour of the residence of high officers in the hills is that it keeps them in good health. Lord Dalhousie, who effected such a great revolution, Lord Canning, who established peace in this country, never retired to the hills every year. The Empire was well governed in those days. But at the present moment when peace is reigning everywhere, the big folks cannot govern it without going to the hills. The Governors-General of old used to preserve their health in the plains, but those of the present day cannot do so. This is a thing beyond the grasp of common sense.

69. The *Bhārat Bāsi*, of the 24th July, says that the Retrenchment Committee is wasting money at Simla. It will not succeed in making much reduction. The

The Retrenchment Committee.

Public Works Department is a source of great waste. The work of the Department is done by Sub-Engineers, Overseers and Sub-Overseers, while Executive and Superintending Engineers draw their pay by simply signing their names. The Assistant Engineers have nothing to do. These are the sources of great waste. The officers of the Public Works Department steal Government money by adopting unfair means on an unprecedented scale. The number of Assistant Engineers and Superintending Engineers should be reduced by half. This will effect a saving of 10 or 12 lakhs of rupees without diminishing the efficiency of the Department. In the Executive Department the Commissioners have nothing to do. Much of their work can be done by District Judges. The waste of public money for the hunting excursions of Magistrates should be put a stop to. The pay of the District Judges in the Judicial Department might with advantage be reduced. The work of the Telegraph Department can be done at a smaller cost by natives. There is no necessity for continuing two mints in India. The military expenses of Government are on an enormous scale, because Government, intent on providing its countrymen, never looks to the interests of the natives, who alone can do the work at a smaller cost. The Commissariat Department itself is a scandal. The misappropriation of public money at the Cabul war knew no bounds. Even small men got Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 20,000 on that occasion. Government spends Rs. 17,00,000 on the Ecclesiastical Department for the benefit of 20,000 Europeans. Fifty to sixty lakhs can be easily saved if the rulers cease to go to the hills.

70. The same paper says that as the Conservatives have now come into power, Lord Randolph Churchill is likely to

The Conservative Ministry. become the Secretary of State and the scheme of the Parliamentary Committee is likely to be revived. But then the Committee will be good for nothing. The writer has one thing to hope from Lord Randolph Churchill. The present Viceroy has spent 30 to 40 lakhs of rupees for the erection of palaces in Simla. The Secretary of State censured him on that account. Lord Randolph Churchill was the Secretary who sent the despatch. He put a question to the Under-Secretary of State for India for the reply of the Viceroy to the despatch. But it seems no reply has yet been submitted. Lord Randolph Churchill is not in favour of the hill exodus. He thinks that the retirement of Governors for eight months in the year is detrimental to the interests of Government. The writer is not aware whether when Lord Churchill will come into power he will remember what he said when in opposition. If Lord Randolph Churchill becomes Secretary of State for India, forts will be constructed at Gilgit, Sikkim will be taken possession of, Draconic laws will be passed for Burmah, and the native press and the native associations will be put under restrictions. The Viceroy is not well disposed towards the press. If he again gets Lord Churchill as Secretary, he will act just as he pleases. Lord Salisbury gagged the entire native press in one day. He is again in power. There is no escape from his hands.

BHARAT BASI,
July 24th, 1886.

BHARAT BASI.

BHARAT BASI,
June 24th, 1886.

SANJIVANI,
July 24th, 1886.

DACCA PRAKASH,
July 25th, 1886.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
July 26th, 1886.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

71. The same paper is glad to notice that natives and Europeans acted in concert at the Town Hall meeting.

The writer has full sympathy with the leaders of native society in what they have done at the Town Hall meeting in concert with their European fellowtownsmen.

72. The *Sanjivani*, of the 24th July, says that the people of Jairampore have obtained cheap immortality by An address to Sir Rivers presenting an address to Sir Rivers Thompson and by naming their library after him.

Sir Rivers has thanked them heartily. When the season for addresses comes, they will pour in and enable Sir Rivers to point out to his countrymen how popular he was in his province. Let the disreputable sons of Bengal come forward and get their names written in the book of eternity.

73. The same paper says that a rumour has come from Darjeeling to the effect that Baboo Sarat Chandra Das, who was the righthand man of Mr. Macaulay

in the late mission to China, has been dismissed. The writer cannot easily believe the rumour.

74. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 25th July, says that there was a large meeting at the Town Hall of Calcutta the other day to protest against Government's residence

in the hills. The natives have cried for a long time in vain; but now that the Europeans have joined the natives Government will not venture to disregard them any more. Warren Hastings and the Marquis of Wellesley never went to the hills, though they conquered many territories and consolidated the British Empire in India. Have the Viceroys of the present day to work harder than these men? Rumour has it that the Finance Committee will recommend the permanent location of certain offices at Simla.

75. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 26th July, has always said that the Indian cultivators are very

Injurious export of wheat from India. poor. The foolish cultivators of India are solely engaged in the cultivation of wheat on account of their inability to resist the temptation of ready money. In the greatest portion of the land in which they formerly cultivated other crops they are now cultivating wheat. They are also selling even the quantity of wheat which they formerly kept for their own consumption. The writer can swear that no Indian cultivator now eats flour. The English merchants are taking away from the Indian cultivators even the quantity of wheat which they formerly kept for their own consumption by holding out before them the temptation of ready money. Owing to this, those who have lived upon flour for hundreds of generations are now living upon merua, and are thus gradually becoming weak. Such is the case in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces. Indeed such is the case everywhere. If it be not the policy of the English Government to weaken Indians, it should not deprive India of wheat and Indians of flour by encouraging an abnormal trade. The extensive sale of Indian wheat is due to the depreciation of the price of silver. The export of Indian wheat will diminish when that difficulty is at an end. The disaster that will then occur should be considered beforehand.

76. The same paper says that the Collector of Calcutta is assessing the income-tax upon imaginary estimates of

Unjust assessments of the income-tax in Calcutta. people's income. People are uneasy at this.

Distinguished barristers and pleaders are uneasy in their mind. Justice will surely be done to them ultimately. Only native traders will suffer. Mahabharat De of Burrabazar has been obliged to close his shop which has existed for a long time on account of unjust assessment of the income-tax.

Many persons will be obliged to wind up their business like Mahabharat De. Does not Government remember that it is for such oppressions that the people of this country dislike the income-tax so much?

77. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 26th July, says that Civilians receive salaries in Indian money. Why should their pension then be paid in English money?

78. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 26th July, says that everybody must admit that Government has greatly ill-treated

Dhuleep Singh.

^{Paying of the pension of Civilians in English money.} Dhuleep Singh. It has not paid him the pension which it promised to pay him. It has ultimately deprived him of his personal properties. No civilized Government violates treaties, but the English Government has, without any scruple, violated the treaty which it made with Dhuleep Singh. The English say that no treaties can bind the Afghans. But after Government's behaviour towards Dhuleep Singh, other powers can apply the above remark to it.

79. The same paper says that the Deputy Commissioner of Dhubri has admitted in his Emigration Report that

^{Oppression of coolies.} 130 coolies died in 1884 and 35 coolies

in 1885. The Deputy Commissioner assigns want of good feeding and of proper attention on the part of the coolie recruiters to the comforts of the coolies on the way as the causes of these deaths. The writer is well aware that while coolies are conveyed in steamers they are crammed like sheep into a narrow space, and that they are not well fed. Again every employé in the steamer from the captain to the khalasis commits brutal outrages upon the female coolies? How can the poor have ease of mind if persons who are to protect them oppress them. Probably there does not exist in the whole world a law so oppressive as the Coolie Emigration Act. Coolies are recruited in the same manner in which slaves were recruited under Mussulman rule and soldiers were recruited in Christian countries in old times. The planters keep agents in different places for recruiting coolies by holding out inducements. Ignorant poor men consent to go to plantations on account of these inducements. Government does not try to prevent these oppressions, but on the contrary encourages them by making favourable laws for planters. Cannot the people of Bengal and Assam obtain the repeal of the Coolie Emigration Act, which is destroying the life, property, and caste of the poor and ruining them?

80. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 26th July, says that the

^{Russian officers on the British Indian Army.} Russian representatives who attended the

Delhi Camp of Exercise have expressed their

opinion regarding the fighting qualities of the British Indian Army. The Russian representatives have expressed a fear of this army, but at the same time have indulged in a little amusement at its expense. The Russian newspaper, in which their views have found utterance, says that the Russian army is not afraid of a fight with the Indian army equipped as the latter is with inferior arms. The same Russian newspaper says that the English officials do not at all trust the natives of India, and that Englishmen have not yet forgotten the sepoy mutiny of 1857. The writer in the Russian newspaper has further said that this distrust of natives by Englishmen is proving greatly beneficial to Russians, that Mussalmans believe that the Czar will become the Emperor of the whole world, and that therefore Indian Mussalmans are the most friendly to Russians. It cannot readily be said whether this statement regarding the Indian Mussalmans is erroneous. By inviting the Russian representatives to India Lord Dufferin has enabled them to learn many secrets regarding this empire. The authorities, however, may, if they are so minded, turn these views to account. Government can remove the causes of weakness pointed out by the Russians. The statement regarding the Mussalmans is probably untrue, but the

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
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empire can be strengthened by placing better arms in the hands of native troops, by improving the armies of the native princes and by trusting Indians.

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81. The same paper says that when Mr. Gladstone entered upon his political career people expected that he would benefit the world by fighting in the cause of righteousness. He probably took to politics with this resolution, but gradually politics got the better of him. Mr. Gladstone has risked his all in order to grant a separate Parliament to Ireland, but it was the same statesman who supported the annexation of Upper Burmah, who failed to repeal the Indian Arms Act although he had promised to repeal it, and who did injustice to India in the matter of the expenses of the Soudan war, the Burmese war, and the Afghan war. It is a wonder that this statesman should have proposed to grant a separate Parliament to Ireland. It is no wonder that the nation which has received its political education from him should be opposed to his proposal. The injustice done to the Irish has caused despondency to the people of India. These now see that the English who have become so ungenerous towards their neighbours are not likely to do justice to the people of India. Indians will naturally think of this, and the more they think of this the lesser will become their respect for British rule. They will not commit any illegal acts like the Irish. They have neither the power nor the inclination to do this. But it will be a difficult task to hold in subjection tens of millions of people from whose hearts all feeling of loyalty will have disappeared. By bringing about the defeat of Mr. Gladstone the English people have made this danger to the British empire possible in future.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
July 27th, 1886.

82. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 27th July, finds it stated that the rulers of India who come from England are men of the highest families, and that the climate of

India does not suit them. If this be true, it requires to be seen when the practice of residing in the hills commenced. Governors-General from Warren Hastings to Lord Elgin never sojourned in the hills, and the condition of Calcutta has improved vastly since the time of Lord Lawrence. If it be urged that the abolition of the practice of residing in the hills will not attract scions of high families to the higher appointments in India, it may be said in reply that even before the practice came in vogue men of high families used to come to India. If the rulers cannot give up the practice, let them go to the hills; but why do they drag the eighteen departments with them? It may be said that work is quickly done in a cold place; but this seems to be a mistake, for the rulers live 1,200 miles away from the capital, work is done by telegrams and correspondence, and the decision of any case necessarily takes much time.

Men of all classes were present at the Town Hall meeting in Calcutta the other day to protest against the practice of residing in the hills. The business of the meeting was smoothly conducted. If the rulers do not give up the idea of going to the hills after this universal protest, the writer will conclude that India will never prosper.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 29th, 1886.

The income-tax.

83. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 29th July, says that when the Income-tax Bill became law, Lord Dufferin stated that particular care would be taken to see that the assessment and collection of the tax were not attended with oppression. But considerable dissatisfaction is being caused by the manner in which the work of assessment is being done in Calcutta. All classes of people are complaining of this. The forms filled up and returned by the assessees are being disbelieved and rejected, and people's incomes are being assessed

many times higher than what their assessment should be. This is being done without showing any reasons. Account books are not believed. These proceedings of the Collector are extremely unjust. It behoves the Viceroy to direct an enquiry into this matter.

84. The same paper, of the 30th July, says that the oppression of

Oppression in tea plantations. indigo-planters has ceased. But the oppression

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 30th, 1886.

by tea-planters is becoming rather too frequent. The stories of the killing of coolies, of the violation of their women, &c., in distant Assam reach the public every month. The Lieutenant-Governor is a friend of the planters, and so justice cannot be expected from him. If Lord Dufferin does not provide for the relief of the coolies from oppression there is no other remedy. The Deputy Commissioner of Sibsagar has sent Khanta Domni to jail for three months. When the case came on for hearing, the Government pleader found that no charge had been made against Khanta's husband. A charge was soon framed against him, and he who came there to help his wife found himself in jail in a few hours for three years, though the law provides for imprisonment for two years only for the offence with which he was charged.

85. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 31st July, says that the Lieu-

A proposal for the removal of the tenant-Governor, a bigoted Christian, has rejected the petition sent by the professors of certain colleges for the removal of the prostitutes' quarters from the vicinity of those institutions. The writer thinks that the public should not remain silent on the subject.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
July 31st, 1886.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

86. The *Purva Bangabasi*, of the 11th July, approves of the object of

Imprisonment for debt. the Bill for the purpose of abolishing imprisonment for debt. The sooner imprisonment

for debt is abolished the better for society.

87. The *Bheri*, of the 23rd July, thinks that the abolition of im-

Prisonment for debt. prisonment for debt will put a stop to all money-lending transactions to the great detriment

of trade. Many think that Government is abolishing imprisonment for debt simply because men will then cease to lend their money and will invest it in Government securities. The writer does not believe this. Though the Act will not be extended to Bengal for the present, there is every probability of its being introduced here, as both the Government of Bengal and the Advocate-General are in its favour.

88. The *Bangabasi*, of the 24th July, says that the amended Chowki-

The amended Chowkidari Act. dari Act has been published. By the third section of the Act the work of nominating

punchayets falls entirely on the Magistrate, who will appoint them after proper enquiry. The section providing for the transmission of the collections to the police will produce mischievous results. Formerly the punchayets used to pay the chowkidars with their own hands, and now they will have to send the money to the police. Formerly the police was in league with the chowkidars, and many offences in the mofussil were hushed up by bribing the police through them. But lately the punchayets were something like a rival power in the village. The police did not venture to hush up a crime by taking bribes. The new Act has in a manner silenced the punchayet, which will not be able to act as a rival power. By making the chowkidars responsible to the police, they have been simply made grass-cutters for it.

PURVA BANGABASI,
July 11th, 1886.

BHERI,
July 23rd, 1886.

BANGABASI,
July 24th, 1886.

BANGABASI,
July 24th, 1886.

SOM PRAKASH,
July 26th, 1886.

89. The same paper says that the number of coolies that went to the tea-plantations increased last year. The coolie agents can now get coolies registered at Dhubri for five years without paying any fees. If recruitment is to be carried on under such rules, there is no necessity for coolie laws.

90. The *Som Prakash*, of the 26th July, says that changes in the Introduction of new Tenancy Acts. tenancy law have created a revolution in many parts of India. The Bengal Tenancy Act has changed the old feelings between zemindars and ryots. The tenancy law is the most difficult and important of civil Laws. Consequently the legislators busy themselves most with that law. Both zemindars and ryots have been injured every time that the tenancy law has been amended in Assam, Bengal, and the Punjab. Referring to the Punjab Tenancy Act, the writer says that it has been prepared after the model of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and that it has all the defects of the latter Act. Moreover, the few errors that have been made in the Act in consequence of ignorance of native customs will injure both zemindars and ryots. The chief defect in the Act is that it confers too large powers upon the revenue officers. Under section 10 of the Act a revenue officer will be able to make reductions or enhancement of rent. The writer sees that Government is going to gradually deprive zemindars of all their powers. It is going to convert the zemindar into a mere tehsildar, and thinks that it will be sufficient if he obtains only a small portion of the produce of the soil. The second defect in the Act is that there is no appeal against the decisions of revenue officers. The writer is unable to see why the rent should not be enhanced if the fertility of the soil is increased by ordinary causes. Referring to the provision that the verbal abandonment of a land shall be accepted, but that a notice of ejectment given by a zemindar shall not be accepted unless it be in writing, the writer says that the reason of making such difference in the two cases is that Government wants to deal only with the ryots by making the zemindars as *via media*. The reasons for this mischievous legislation are Government's residence in Simla, the ignorance of native customs among the European members of the Legislative Council, and the absence of a sufficient number of native members from the Council.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
July 26th, 1886.

91. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 26th July, referring to the proposal Conferring of the right of electing members of the Legislative Councils upon natives. to establish Legislative Councils in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, says that no good will be gained from the establishment of Legislative Councils so long as the right of electing the members of those Councils is not conferred upon natives.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
July 26th, 1886.

92. The *Navavibhákar Sádháraní*, of the 26th July, says that the cruel practice of imprisoning debtors does not look well at the latter end of the nineteenth century. Under the present law creditors can put even honest debtors in jail. Government was probably so long indifferent to the matter because creditors pay for the maintenance of imprisoned debtors. There can be no other reason for Government's indifference to the matter. The writer is glad that Mr. Ilbert is trying to prevent the imprisonment of honest debtors. Though the Bill introduced by Mr. Ilbert is not completely free from defects, it is better than the existing law.

ARYA DARPAN,
July 23rd, 1886.

Lady Dufferin.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

93. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 23rd July, says that the people of the country have become charmed with the courtesy and highmindedness of Lady Dufferin.

She has written with her own hand a letter of encouragement to Miss Smith, a lady who passed from the Madras Medical College last year, and who is now practising at Ulwar. The letter is sure to encourage Miss Smith greatly.

94. The *Ananada Bazar Patrikā*, of the 26th July, says that it is true that Lady Dufferin is anxious to establish hospitals and medical schools for the benefit of

Lady Dufferin's Fund.
native females from purely philanthropic motives; still there are many people who are found to question Her Ladyship's motives. To remove the doubts of these men the *Englishman* has recently written a long article. Instead of feeling annoyed with those natives who indulge in such doubts, the *Englishman* should have expressed its displeasure with those Christian missionaries who have been instrumental in producing these doubts in the minds of the natives.

URIYA PAPERS.

95. The *Samvad Bahika*, of the 15th July, reports that the pilgrims returning from Jagarnath and passing through Cholera among the pilgrims in Balasore are dying of cholera in numbers.

Cholera among the pilgrims in Balasore.
The very sight of roads bestrewn with dead bodies is, according to the paper, horrible and pitiable.

96. The *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 17th July, points out that the Uriyas of Gunjam in the Madras Presidency are labouring under great political disadvantages.

Uriyas in Gunjam.
Being far from the metropolis of that Presidency, they have not hitherto been able to educate themselves in modern English and high schools. Hence every avenue to public service is being closed against them, and the constant employment of Telugu officers is driving them out of the market altogether. The paper therefore observes that certain protective measures ought to be adopted with the object of removing the above disqualification as speedily as possible.

97. Writing an article on "Educated India," the *Sebaka*, of "Educated India."

the 17th July, goes on to make the following observations :—

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
July 26th, 1886.

"We have no sympathy with those who look upon the British Government as one of the causes of our calamity or distress. On the other hand, we believe that it has been the desire of Providence to place idolatrous India in the hands of Christian England for its amelioration and redemption. If England has failed in several instances to do its duty to India, it is to be attributed to human weakness, which is so often visible in this world of ours."

"We shall shew in our future articles the duties of Educated India, and the way in which educated natives should fraternise with one another, so as to avoid exclusiveness and narrowmindedness and grow wiser and stronger by one another's example and help. At the same time we cannot overlook the fact that a great deal of our improvement and amelioration has been effected during the reign of that august Lady, our Queen-Empress, through whose *jubilee* year we are at present passing, and it is our earnest solicitation that her life may be spared to witness further developments of the Indian resources and of the Indian mind."

98. The same paper quotes the remarks of one of its correspondents, A manager for Tigeria. and points out the necessity of appointing a competent manager to assist the Raja of Tigeria in the administration of his State.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
July 15th, 1886.

UTKAL DIPAKA,
July 17th, 1886.

SEBAKA,
July 17th, 1886.

SEBAKA.

SEBAKA,
July 17th, 1886.

99. The same paper does not approve of the reduction of the Cuttack Observatory from the second to the third grade. As most of the observers in the

Orissa Province are not up to the mark so far as their departmental qualifications are concerned, the paper suggests that the Cuttack Observatory should be made a first class observatory, with a competent observer in charge of the same, who can undertake to instruct such of the other observers of the Province who have not been able to master the details of observation and of instruments concerned therein.

SEBAKA.

100. The same paper regrets to learn that Babu Lal Mohan Ghose and Mr. Dadabhoy Naurajee have been defeated in their attempt to be elected as members of Parliament for two of the boroughs of England, and remarks that Englishmen will never elect foreigners to represent their home interests in Parliament. It is therefore useless to attempt improbabilities.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,
Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 31st July 1886.